NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

EVENING EDITION.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. VII. NO. 311. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1848. WHOLE NO. 2179.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall:

And delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of THE TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—(In Advance.)

Five Lines,	or less—First insertion	25	cents
" "	Inside—subsequent insertions	15	"
" "	Outside, " "	15	"
Ten Lines,	or over five—First insertion	50	"
" "	Inside—subsequent insertions	50	"
" "	Outside, " "	25	"
Over Ten Lines	—First insertion	5	cents a line
" "	Daily subsequent insertions	2	" "
" "	Once, twice, or thrice per week	3	" "
" "	Inside—Every day, once, twice or thrice per week	4	" "

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and FUNERAL NOTICES, not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.

☞ All advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and Evening Editions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE
is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.
Is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Twenty copies for $15, or 20 copies for $20. GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

News from Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steam-ship Washington, with ten days later intelligence from Europe, is reported below. An Extra will be issued from the office of *The Tribune* immediately on the receipt of our foreign files.

Whig Aldermen and Assistants.

Ward.	For Aldermen.	For Assistants.
I.	THEODORE R. DEFOREST,	JOHN JAMESON,
II.	JAMES KELLY,	SAMUEL FROST,
III.	ROBERT SWARTWOUT,	JAMES E. WOOD,
V.	WILLIAM ADAMS,	ALEX. H. SHULTZ.
VI.	SIMON CLANNON,	MATTHEW D. GREENE.
VII.	MORRIS FRANKLIN,	MORGON MORGANS, Jr.
VIII.	ABM. R. LAWRENCE,	JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
IX.	JACOB L. DODGE	SILAS C. HERRING
X.	ROBERT T. HAWS,	DAVID MILLER,
XII.	THOMAS CARNLEY,	GEORGE F. CLARK.
XIII.	WILLIAM TYSON,	WILLIAM A. WALKER
XIV.	AARON CHICHESTER,	CHARLES K. TAYLOR.
XVI.	WASHINGTON SMITH,	WILLIAM TURNER.
XVII.	CLARKSON CROLIUS,	GEORGE H. FRANKLIN.
XVIII.	MOSES MAYNARD.	WILLIAM F. JACKSON.

Whig Judicial Nominations.

	Police Justice.	Civil Justice.
First District..(1st, IId, IIId and Vth Wards:)	JAMES S. GREEN.	JEREMIAH LATHROP.
Second District..(IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards:)	JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.	NICH. C. EVERETT.
Third District..(VIIIth and IXth Wards:)	JAS. T. M. BLEAKLEY.	WILLIAM B. MEECH.
Fourth District..(Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards:)	B. W. OSBORNE.	WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.
Fifth District..(XIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards:)		
Sixth District..(XIIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards:)	N. B. MOUNTFORT.	ANSON WILLIS.

ULSTER CO.—The result in this County is the election of seven Whigs and nine Loco Foco Supervisors—being a Whig gain of one.

RENSSELAER CO. has elected ten Whig to eleven Loco-Foco supervisors.

Whig Legislative Meeting—Nomination of Mr. Clay.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, April 6.

The Whig Members of the Legislature met in convention last evening, and were organized by the choice of SAMUEL G. RAYMOND for President, and A. H. CALHOUN and PHILANDER B. PRINDLE, Secretaries.

Mr. COE of Livingston, offered the following resolution. He said that in the first meeting there was a diversity of opinion as to the then course of action, and in view of that diversity of opinion he offered this resolution in a spirit of compromise, and hoped that it would be received in the same spirit it was offered:

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Whigs of this State, preferring HENRY CLAY as their first choice for the Presidency, will support such reliable Whig as the Convention shall nominate for that office.

Senator FULLER offered the following as a substitute for Mr. COE's resolution:

Resolved, That in selecting Delegates to a National Convention we feel it a right and duty to express, as our opinion, that HENRY CLAY is the first choice of the Whigs of New-York, and that they can give him, and will give him, if nominated at Philadelphia, the thirty-six electoral votes of this State. But, at the same time, we hereby pledge ourselves to support with activity and energy any well known and undoubted Whig whom that Convention may nominate.

This resolution, after some debate, was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That in selecting Delegates to a National Convention, we feel it a right and a duty to express, as our opinion, that HENRY CLAY is the *first* choice of the Whigs of New York for the Presidency; and that they can give, and will give, to him or to any other reliable Whig, who may receive the nomination of that Convention, the thirty-six Electoral votes of this State.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Delegate at large to the National Whig Convention from the Eastern section of the State, with the following result:

John A. Collier,	59	Dudley Selden,	1
Amos K. Hadley,	39	Francis Granger,	1
Alex. J. Coffin,	10		

Whereupon JOHN A. COLLIER of Albany, having received a majority of all the ballots cast, was unanimously declared to be one of the Delegates at large to the Whig National Convention.

On motion, it was ordered that the second Delegate might be nominated from any part of the State instead of the Western part as first moved. The result of the second ballot was as follows:

Samuel Works,	76	Alex. J. Coffin,	6
A. K. Hadley,	13	Andrew B. Dickenson,	3
Francis Granger,	9	Mark H. Sibley,	1

Whereupon SAMUEL WORKS of Niagara was unanimously declared to be the second Delegate at large to the Whig National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 7th of June next.

Senator FULLER offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the said Delegates be empowered to appoint substitutes in case of their inability to attend the National Convention.

On motion of Senator LAWRENCE, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers of this State.

Senator LAWRENCE presented a letter from the Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York, which was read, expressive of their views as to the course which ought to be pursued by the Whig Members of the Legislature.

Senator BOKEE presented the following, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That it is with unfeigned pleasure that we have heard of the triumphs of our Whig brethren in Connecticut; and of the Whig voice speaking from the District of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and that their devotion to the Whig cause, and their energetic action for Whig principles, deserves our highest eulogy.

Several other resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee (when appointed) to draft the usual Address and Resolutions expressive of the views of the Whig Members of the Legislature.

The Convention then adjourned.

In conclusion, I can but say that the entire proceedings were characterized by great unanimity of action (as the ballotings testify) and the only difference, apparently, was as to how far they felt themselves authorized to express their views as members of the Legislature. As a whole, the Whigs of New-York have reason to congratulate themselves upon the unitedness and devotion of her Representatives toward *the* man, of all others, whom they hope to see nominated at Philadelphia, as the exponent of Whig doctrines in the coming Presidential canvass. Not a single member of the Convention who expressed his views last evening but declared his *first* choice to be HENRY CLAY.

NEW-YORK.

NEW DAILY.—The *Free Press* of Burlington, Vt. commenced the publication of a daily sheet on Saturday, April 1—a good date for the commencement of a doubtful undertaking.

MISSOURI.—The Loco-Foco State Convention, assembled at Jefferson City, nominated AUSTIN A. KING for Governor and THOMAS A. PRICE for Lieut. Governor.

☞ The Methodist Church at South Paris, Me. was destroyed by fire on Monday; no insurance.

Emerson in England.

Our eminent countryman has, as some of our readers may be aware, been spending the past six months in Great Britain. He has there been lecturing with much success: in the first place in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and the large towns in their neighborhood; afterward in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and important places in Scotland.

In Manchester he lectured at the Athenæum, as also at the Mechanics' Institute, where he was heard by the largest audience ever collected before that institution. His lectures were fully reported in the papers of that City. In spite of a little dissent the verdict was very encouraging for the progress of free opinion in that part of England. In Manchester he was invited to one of the *soirees* (as they are there termed) of the Athenæum, where he took part in the proceedings with Cobden, Alison and others, and his speech was fully reported in the *London Morning Chronicle*. This address drew out a warm welcome to him contained in the next number of the *Westminster Review*. He also lectured before the Roscoe Association at Liverpool, with the decided approbation of the audience. He was received with the like applause by the intelligent audiences of neighboring towns.

In Scotland, and especially in Edinburgh, he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and met with the most eminent men of that city. A curious incident illustrating "the march of intellect," took place before his lecture in Edinburgh. He had agreed to be at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Lecture Room, but owing to some error he missed the train for that hour. A message was instantly sent by Telegraph (from Newcastle, we think,) asking the Lecture Committee to detain the audience for half an hour, and taking the next train which left, the audience were actually kept waiting but *seventeen* minutes.

Beside the article on Emerson in *Blackwood*, there have been articles in *Hovitt's Journal* (with a portrait) by Goodwin Barmby, a Communist leader; also in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* by Gilfillan, a Scotch Minister, who calls Emerson the "Coming man," (coming to Edinburgh,) and other less important articles; also in France, one in the *Revue Independante* by Daniel Steon, (a Countess in fact,) and one (a very good one) in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, both of which are Paris journals. In fact, it is no doubt true (as Gilfillan says) that Emerson's Essays is a household book in Great Britain, however it may be in the United States. We are glad to hear of the merited success of any countrymen of ours abroad, and rejoice that Emerson's has been most complete. He has met with nothing but the kindest and fullest appreciation.

What have the Whig Common Council Done?

This question has been of late propounded in the Loco-Foco papers so often, and have been so absurdly and falsely answered, that I propose now to tell a few things which have been done by the Whig Common Council during the past year, and as I think all will admit, have been *well done*.

And first, they have erected upon Randall's Island, a group of ten buildings for the reception of the 1,200 children who are dependent upon the charities of the City; and who have hitherto been miserably housed upon Blackwell's Island, in immediate proximity to the Penitentiaries.

These buildings, henceforth to be known as the Nursery Establishment of the City, include: 1—a Quarantine for the reception of new-comers; 2—an Infant-House for the very young children; 3—a Central Building for the schoolrooms, chapel, &c.; 4—two Dormitory buildings; 5—two Hospitals; 6—two Cooking and Washing houses; and 7—an Asylum for Idiot Children.

All the buildings are of brick, except the central and largest one, which is of stone; and all are provided with apparatus for heating and ventilation, after the most improved plans; while extensive sewerage has been provided throughout, so that by the refuse Croton water, soon to be flowing through the premises, the most perfect salubrity of the atmosphere will be attained. Every house is provided with bathing-tubs, and facilities for cleanliness which are all important to the health of the inmates. All the work has been done with a neatness and good taste which challenge admiration; the whole presenting an appearance alike grand and imposing, standing as these buildings do on an eminence upon this beautiful island, overlooking a prospect of unrivaled beauty, and visible for many miles in every direction.

Now this good work has been done by the present Whig Common Council, aided, it is true, by the Commissioner, who is of opposite politics, but steadily pursued during the year by the Committee having the subject in charge, of whom the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Linus W. Stevens, Esq. has been, without disparagement to others, the most active and efficient. The plan and its execution, so benevolent and praiseworthy in its design and so honorable to our City, must be ascribed to the present Common Council, and numbered among the Whig measures which they have successfully carried out to consummation. And the economy with which this great work has been completed, at little more than half the expense at first contemplated, is eminently due to Hon. WM. V. BRADY, the Whig Mayor, who vetoed the first appropriation, and only signed the bill when the expenditures for the object were limited so as to preclude all unnecessary waste of the public money.

A TAX-PAYER.

The Right to appear as Attorney.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In your paper of this morning, under the title of "Interesting Decisions," it is stated that Judge Morse decided at the Kings Co. Circuit that Aaron Bradley, a man of color, could not practice as Attorney, &c. on account of his complexion. Such statement is incorrect. The point was raised on a motion which Mr. Bradley was opposing, that he, Bradley, never having been admitted as an Attorney, could not practice as such. Mr. Bradley, in opposition, cited the act amendatory to the Judiciary Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, by which it is provided that any person of full age may practice upon being specially authorized so to do by the party for whom he acts. The Judge decided that by the provisions of the Constitution any person wishing to practice must not only be of full age and of good moral character, but must also possess the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, and that as no evidence was produced to him either of Mr. Bradley's good moral character or of his qualifications, he could not permit him to practice. He, however, allowed him to oppose the motion, which was a motion to set aside a default, as there was no other person present to protect the plaintiff's rights. The default was set aside, being clearly irregular. Nothing was said about Mr. Bradley's color, no objection being made to him on that ground, and had such an objection been made, there is no doubt that it would have been promptly overruled by the Judge. By giving this an insertion in your paper, you will further the cause of truth and JUSTICE.

New-York, April 6, 1848.

☞ In our humble opinion, the Judge ought to be overhauled for his tyrannical and absurd decision, as reported above. The fact that he overruled it himself, in the particular case before him, affords a pungent illustration of its folly. The defendant's choice of Mr. Bradley to conduct his suit is *prima facie* evidence of B.'s possessing the requisite character and acquirements until rebutted by counter evidence. So decreed the last Legislature; and the Judge has taken a most high handed course in subverting a clear and important provision of law. *Ed. Tribune.*

Rights of Married Women.

The following is a copy of the bill for the protection of the property of married women, which has passed both Houses:

SECTION 1. The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

§ 2. The real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property, as if she were a single female, except so far as the same may be liable for the debts of her husband heretofore contracted.

§ 3. It shall be lawful for any married female to receive by gift, grant, devise or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and separate use, as if she were a single female, real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts.

§ 4. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage shall take place.

HURRICANE IN OHIO.—Seldom is this portion of the country visited by a hurricane of so destructive a character as that which passed through the Northern part of our county on the 20th instant. We are informed that it commenced in Brownhelm, passing mostly through the woods, but in its course destroying one barn. In Black River, a part of the dwelling of Mr. Shupe was torn down, her barn, 30 feet by 40, taken up, some of it carried two miles, and nothing but fragments left. Two of her children were badly hurt. The roof of Mr. Gunn's house was torn off and everything in the upper portion carried away. Mr. Ray's barn was much injured, the roof being carried away, and his fanning mill is gone and has not been heard of. The path of the hurricane was about forty rods wide. Fences are completely gone—orchards destroyed—the air was filled with rails, boards and brush carried as easily as feathers—and the sturdy forest offered no resistance to its power. [Elyria (O.) Cour. 26th.

Mr. Clay in Massachusetts.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, April 4, 1848.

MR. GREELEY: With respect to the remarks of your correspondent H. W. in the *Evening Tribune* of the 1st of April, relating to Mr. Webster and Gen. Taylor, I do not now propose to write. As far as the General and the effect of his nomination are concerned, those remarks are in the main correct. But that a man living in Massachusetts, with any pretensions to means of a knowledge of the sentiments of her people, should be willing to put his initials to the following, "*I do not think Clay or Taylor will secure* (receive) any vote from this State in the Convention," is to me unaccountable.

Sir, if a telegraphic communication to *The Tribune* could be made this day from every individual in "Old Massachusetts" the voice of an *overwhelming majority* of her people would be for the nomination of HENRY CLAY.

I have had the best means of knowing the sentiments of a large portion of the people of Massachusetts at their own homes and *firesides*. I do not believe that all the machinery of the press and the intrigues of political managers, potent as experience has proved them to be, will, *at this time*, be able to control this public sentiment. H. B.

Just'ce to whom it is Due.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In an examination of the accounts of the Alms-House Department for the past year, I have been struck with the comparison of the *first four* months' expenses with the *last eight*. The first four the establishment was under the entire control and direction of Mr. Moses G. Leonard, the Old Hunker Alms House Commissioner, and Mr. W. P. Moss, the Loco-Foco Superintendent. On the present Common Council's assuming power, Mr. Moss was removed and Mr. Marcellus Eels appointed as Superintendent. Now mark the result in numbers and expense.

Feb. 1, '47, No. inmates	5345	April 1, '47, No. inmates	5355
March 1, " "	5429	May 1, " "	5090

Average number 5,304; amount expended, as per Controller's Report, made in May last for these four months, $146,633 82, making $36,658 45 per month.

The next eight months, ending Jan. 1, 1848, result as follows:			
June 1, '47, No. inmates	5129	Oct. 1, '46, No. inmates	6327
July 1, " "	5266	Nov. 1, " "	6196
August 1, " "	6205	Dec. 1, " "	6125
Sept. 1, " "	5300	Jan. 1, " "	6090

Average number 5,855; amount expended, as per Controller's Report for the eight months, $209,802 78, making $26,225 34 per month: Showing a clear saving on the expenses of $10,433 11 per month, at the same time that there were 551 more persons in the institution the last eight than the first four months. Here is the evidence that the Whigs have really done something toward reform and reduction of expenses—for here is a clear saving to the City of $83,464 88. The conclusion is irresistible, that careful business talent has been applied here, and the Whig Common Council deserve commendation for this reform, and I am prepared to give my vote to the party who have so well discharged their trust. A TAX PAYER.

Firemen's Exemptions.

AN ACT *to amend an act in relation to Firemen in the several Cities and Villages of the State of New-York.*

Passed the Assembly, April 4, 1848.—(80 to 6.)

SEC. 1. Every person who on the first day of May next, shall have been a Fireman in any of the cities or villages of this State for the term of four, five or six years, and who shall serve as such one year, and every person who on the first day of May next, shall have been such Fireman for a period of time than four years, and who shall serve as such for so long time thereafter as shall make the whole term of his service five years, and every person who may become such Fireman after the passage of this act, and shall serve as such for five years thereafter, shall, during and forever after such service, be exempted from serving as juror in any Courts of this State, and from all military duty except in case of insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 2. The act entitled an act in relation to Firemen in the several cities and villages of this State, passed March 18, 1848, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Loss of the Prize Steamer Petrita.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

TLACATALPAM, March 22, 1848.

SIR—I deeply regret to write you about the loss of the prize steamer "Petrita;" (but so it is:) It is as follows: On the morning of the 14th inst. we got under way from Vera Cruz and proceeded to Sacrificios, and towed the U. S. ship "Albany" from there to Anton Lizardo.—The next morning at sunrise we got under way for this place, the weather being pleasant and the wind moderate from N.N.E. Before reaching the bar of Alvarado the breeze had increased so as to make so rough a sea that we felt quite anxious for the safety of the "Petrita." We found on reaching there, the sea was breaking nearly across the bar. We went over without difficulty, and as we then thought, without having sustained any damages. Knowing the very defective condition of her hull and planking, from decay and the ravages of the worm, we were greatly relieved, on reaching Alvarado, to find she did not leak more than usual.

After two hours' delay there we got underway and proceeded up the river, the bilge-pump keeping her free. Some two hours after we had anchored, it was reported to us that the water was gaining upon the pump. We ordered the carpenter to examine if he could find the leak, who reported to us a very serious one in the plank near the bottom about mid-ships, where one of less character broke out last Summer. We then ordered a quantity of tared oakum to be put into the hole, over which we put tared canvas, then secured it by a board and oak shear, which effectually stopped that leak. This time there was two feet water in her hold. In spite of all hands constant pumping, the water continued gradually to gain upon us. We then ordered steam to be got up for the double purpose of trying to clear her with the bilge injection and running her into shoal-water. We found after two or three revolutions it would not work, owing to the strainer being nearly destroyed by rust. We then ran her into a mud-flat, opposite to the cotton factory. By this time the water was nearly up to the furnaces, and it continued gradually to gain upon us until she settled into the mud about 1 o'clock in the morning. It was providential that we were permitted to reach a place of safety before the effects of the rough sea outside and upon the bar became so serious. To us she has long been a floating miracle.

We never weighed anchor to leave a port without the full consciousness of the eminent risk we ran of our lives. We are now dismantling the Petrita, and shall remain here until farther orders from Commodore Perry—who has not as yet returned from Tabasco, where he went some two weeks ago. The following is a list of the United States prize steamer Petrita's officers: Lieut. Com'g S. B. Bissell, Acting Master J. M. B. Clitz, Second Ass'nt Engineer R. W. Johnson, Third Ass'nt Engineer Lafayette Caldwell, Capt's Clerk George B. Vincent.

The Petrita, if you recollect well, was the steamer Champion that once ran on the North River and was bought and brought to New-Orleans. She then ran between New-Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, commanded by Capt. J. McBaker, who has now the Government steamer A. R. Hetzel, tow-boat at Vera Cruz.

The steamer Vixen, Com'r H. Pinkney, and the Spitfire, Act'g Com'r Bennet, are here assisting to dismantle the Petrita. I am yours very respectfully, BETHUEL.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.—*Hollidaysburg, April 3, 1848.*—On Saturday, April 1, as the locomotive David R. Porter was starting from the dépôt at Gaysport, with a train of cars, the boiler exploded upward, with a report that was heard all over Hollidaysburg and Gaysport. The cast iron dome, with rods, safety valve, and part of the neck of the boiler attached, weighing about 300 lbs. was carried some 200 feet in the air, and thrown into a field 150 or 200 feet from the road. The shed over the boiler was torn to pieces, and one of the upright posts, some six feet long and three inches square, carried across the turnpike and intervening space, about 300 feet, and driven almost horizontally into the roof of a house, where it still sticks, projecting like a flag-staff.

The engineer, Mr. John Wagner, was stooping over the railing at the time of the explosion, looking at a piece of iron he had placed to carry a drop off the driving-wheel; to this position he is indebted for his life; had he been standing erect as usual, he must have been instantly killed. As it is, he is severely, though we hope not dangerously scalded on the face, breast and left arm. His cap was torn from his head, part carried to the turnpike and part following the dome to the field. The fireman, Henry Taylor, had just left the platform, and was letting on the pumping beam, and escaped unhurt. [Pennsylvanian.

POST-OFFICE ADVERTISING.—The publishers of the *Detroit Advertiser* (Whig) have brought suit against Mr. Bagg, the Detroit Postmaster, to recover in damages the value of the Post-Office advertising for the month of March. The case was tried on the 29th of March, and some rather curious facts were elicited.

The advertising has been given to the *Detroit Free Press*, (Democratic) It was proved, however, that the city circulation of the *Advertiser* is 512, and that of the *Free Press* only 335; according to the rules the advertising ought to be given, in compliance with the act of Congress, to the former. The publishers of the *Advertiser* demanded it, with proof of their circulation, in February, but the Postmaster refused to make any change, declaring that he would examine into the matter on the 1st of July, planting himself on instructions from the Postmaster General, designating this as the time for examinations and the award of the advertising; the plaintiffs claim the ground that no time is designated by the act, and that the Postmaster General has no right to select the day, or to make the examination annual.

It appeared in proof that the Postmaster is himself one of the proprietors of the *Free Press*, receiving half the profits. The case was held under advisement by the Court.

P. S. The decision was against the Postmaster, with an assessment of damages for $17 06, being the value of the advertising for the month of March.

Water Treatment in the Ship Fever—The Mode of Priessnitz.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Having spent a considerable part of the past Winter at Graefenburg, in Germany, and at the fountain-head of the Water-Cure, I will ask you to give publicity to the treatment of Ship and other forms of Typhus Fever, as practiced by the immortal Priessnitz. These directions I obtained of him with permission to publish them, and they have already been published in England. Those who have been at Graefenburg a sufficient length of time to enable them to become acquainted with the facts in regard to the treatment there practiced, know that Priessnitz never loses a patient in fever of any kind, provided he is applied to in season, and before the ordinary means have been resorted to, which means are, for the most part, only destructive in their tendency, helping the patient the more rapidly toward the grave.

Priessnitz's Directions,—1. Envelop the patient in one or more heavy wet linen sheets, according to the heat and strength; the sheets not much wrung out, and to be frequently renewed, as often at least, as they begin to grow dry. There must not be much covering over the sheet or sheets. In severe cases, the patient should be kept in the wet sheet the most part of the time until the fever is broken up. As much fresh air as possible is to be admitted into the room. The sheet should always be double or wet towels applied to such parts of the arm pits, between the limbs, and wherever one part comes in contact with another.

2. The cold bath is given three or four times in twenty-four hours, and even oftener, should there be much heat. If the patient is very weak, the water is used tepid, but never higher than 20° R. (77° Fah.) and this should be, from time to time, diminished until it can be borne cold. The bath should, if possible, be admitted to the patient in a reclining posture. At the same time, the back of the head and neck, should be bathed in water of the same temperature of the general bath, ending always with the water cold. The surface of the body should be rubbed constantly while the patient is being bathed, and the bath to be continued until the temperature of the arm-pits is the same as the rest of the surface.

3. As the patient becomes able to take nourishment, cold milk, fruit and farinaceous food, always cold in small quantities, and at intervals of the usual meals. Great care is necessary in the food. Water at all times to be drank according to the dictates of thirst.

4. Use the umschlag, or wet girdle, all the time when the patient is not in the wet sheet.

5. Injections, or clysters of pure water, are to be given, if the bowels do not act naturally without; the water cold, if the patient is not very weak, one pint at a time.

The object of the whole treatment is to supply the body amply with sufficient coolness and moisture, in order to counteract the tendency of the disease to dry up and consume the natural juices.

The above are the directions that Priessnitz gave us, with the hope that some good might thereby be done. The ship fever, so called, is neither more nor less than severe typhus. We are he called to see such cases as have been treated a length of time already by other modes, his directions would, of course, be somewhat different. If a patient has been all but killed with drugs, (a thing often done) or if the disease has been allowed to go on until the strength is exhausted, and the patient delirious, then the treatment is different. But even in such cases let the surface be sponged over with water tepid, or at 85° or 90° Fah. and see what relief will follow. Get permission of your doctor to do this. No one will object, only he will want a little vinegar, or spirits, and the like, put with it; whereas, the pure thing is the safest and best, for the surface as well as the internal parts. Put also the great wet fomentation about the body, to act as a soothing poultice; this no physician will object to either. Have a matress for the patient to lie upon—never a feather bed, and use the hair or straw pillow instead of the heating, debilitating and in every respect injurious feather pillow, which is in universal use. There is truth in the old maxim, 'keep the head cool.' Instead of worrying and irritating the delicate internal organs with cathartics, administer daily, if need be, clysters of pure tepid water. I repeat, to well-informed physician will object to any of these things. Get thus what water treatment you can, in the absence of such practitioners as understand the new mode thoroughly. Nature and good nursing have cured many: drugs very few.

The advantages of fresh air in fevers is wonderful. I was told by the learned Dr. Barry of Edinburgh, that during the past Summer, in that city, the hospitals were so filled that it became necessary to erect tents in the open air, to accommodate patients having the ship fever; and it was found that the mortality was much less in these airy, out-door places, than in the more comfortable hospitals. Could all fever patients be, from the first, kept perfectly clean, have constantly a full supply of cool, fresh air, pure, soft water to drink as the thirst indicates, and be nourished in the most careful manner, how few would die with fever. But the sad truth is, as patients are treated nine times in ten, if not ninety-nine in a hundred, we should suppose that men were putting the old saying into practice—"If any man sin, let him fall into the the hands of the physicians."

I have just returned home from a passage in the London packet-ship American Eagle, Capt. Chadwick. There were nearly two hundred persons on board. Although a most excellent ship, with a very able and experienced commander, we had a very long passage. I had the care of all such as needed medical advice on board. We had a considerable number of cases of sickness, some of which were incipient ship fever, yet through prudent care, and depending almost wholly upon the hygienic means, we had not a single death; a thing very uncommon in so long a passage and so large a number of persons; and there were but very few days in which we could not have mustered every soul on deck, had it been necessary so to do.

In the very midst of the past Summer, when ships were losing patients by the hundred, Capt. Watts of the ship Emma Watts, sailed from London to New York, and lost only one little child, a day or two from London, and which was nearly dead when it was brought on board. Captain Watts had just been cured of the fever in London, by water. He therefore took the hint, required every passenger to bathe or be bathed regularly, by means of an apparatus which he had prepared for the purpose; and thus, with other well regulated hygienic means, he accomplished what probably no other ship sailing during the past season between England and the United States did—not to lose a single case by ship fever.

I ought, perhaps, to remark, in reference to Priessnitz's directions for the treatment of fever above given, that those who do not understand the meaning of all the terms employed, can easily refer to some of the works on the subject of Water-Cure; such being everywhere for sale, and at prices within the reach of all. JOEL SHEW,
47 Bond-st.

Law Courts.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Cause No. 10 was argued, being an action by *Mr. Stephen Whitney* against *Mr. Allaire* to recover rent of pier at Market-slip in 1836, hired for steam boat Home and other vessels, but subsequently ascertained that Mr. W. owned but half the pier and the Corporation the other part, Mr. A. having to pay latter, but occupying both. It was contended he was not bound to pay Mr. W. The case has been twice before the Superior and the Supreme Courts, and a large bill of costs accrued.—Mr. Sandford for pliff.; Mr. Cutting for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Oakley.—The Court announced that the panel will be called each morning and all absent jurors fined.

Robert Evans et al. vs. *Carlisle Weeks.*—To recover amount said to be due in a transaction relating to collections for a sale of cattle. Verdict for plaintiff $321, being the amount. For plaintiff, Mr. Raymond; for defendant, Messrs. Holden & Thayer, and James T. Brady.

Charles G. Stoppani vs. *John Florence, Jr.*—To recover amount assessed for drain or sewer from premises jointly occupied by the parties corner Broadway and Walker-st. It was said that Mr. F. agreed to pay the assessment. The agreement not being in writing, a non-suit was asked for and allowed.—For plaintiff, Mr. Shannon; for defendant, Messrs. Grim and Brady.

Jacob Cram vs. *William H. Moore.*—Suit in trover to recover the value of upward of 600 barrels flour sold to Mr. M. last Summer, it being contended that Mr. M. made wrong representations in obtaining it, saying he meant to send it to Providence, whereas he hypothecated it with Mr. Herrick. In reply, it was said that Mr. M. did intend to send it to Providence when he bought, but he had to substitute other flour in consequence of the barges not being able to get to the pier to deliver their flour. To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff, Mr. H. A. Cram; for defendant, Mr. George Wood and Mr. Genet.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—This Court was organized yesterday before Judges Cady, Edmonds and Willard. Argument in relation to a mortgage case was heard.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Nelson.—*Eben Goodwin* vs. *Edward Koome.*—Suit to recover damages for alleged infringement of a patent for a machine to press and preserve tobacco, the plaintiff's right to which is denied. Verdict for defendant.

Edward Ely vs. *Thomas W. Draper, Dusa & Warren.*—Suit brought to the U. S. Court by plaintiff, in his right as an alien to do so, against D. D. & W. to recover damages for taking under execution and selling a stock of India-rubber goods, the judgment on which they issued, execution having been satisfied. The defence is that the judgment had been extended on notes given, but it was not extended in consequence of a wrong representation made by plaintiff that Mr. Davenport owned the stock and not him, and that on discovering the stock was his they had a right to proceed under the execution. To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff, Messrs. R. C. Brainard, Theo. Tomlinson and D. D. Field; for defendants, Messrs. Martin, Strong & Smith, and J. W. Gerard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Ulshoeffer.—*Cantine Hoss* vs. *Adeline Brower*—Mrs. B. keeps a boarding-house in Greenwich-st. Mr. H. engaged board at $4 a week, and brought his trunks and clothing. After being there 6 days he was about to quit, when Mrs. B. insisted upon his right to pay $8 for two weeks, he having entered upon the second week. This he refused and offered $5 for the 6 days, which she refused to take, and detained his trunks for the two weeks' board. Mr. H. replevined them, abiding the result. The Court charged that a person having a tavern license is bound to accommodate every person who applies for board, and therefore the law gives such person a lien on the baggage or other effects of the boarder, but to the keeper of a boarding-house there is no such responsibility, and no lien allowed. Mrs. B. not having a tavern license, had no right to detain the effects of Mr. H. The principal point in this case, the plaintiff having recovered possession of his effects, is as to the costs. If the Jury consider the value of the articles to amount to $50, the full costs will be thrown upon defendant, if less than that, each party will pay his own costs. It was proved for plaintiff that the property was worth $75, but as only $29 was proved, the Jury found for plaintiff, valuing at latter amount.—For pltff, Mr. B. F. Brown; for dfdt, Mr. A. Dickenson.

Wm. Gadsby vs. *John J. V. Westervelt, Sheriff.*—Action of replevin in relation to a lot of crockery ware taken on execution against John Wild, at the suit of Messrs. Alcock, but claimed to belong to plaintiff under a mortgage, given for $1,000 borrowed money. To be continued this forenoon.—For plaintiff Mr. P. Wilson; for defendant Mr. N. B. Blunt.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... APRIL 7, 1848.

13,000 Treas Notes	102½	20 Canton Co	32¾
1,000 N Y State 7s, '48	99¾	10 Aub & Roch Rd	82
5,000 III Fund Bds	44½	15 do	81½
1,000 Ohio 6s, '89	90½	50 Long Island Rd	30½
28 N A Trust	98	50 do	30½
100 Farm Trust	b30 30½	100 Nor & Wor Rd	36½
100 do	29½	150 do	b60 37
15 Erie Rd	scrip 70	100 Morris Canal	18½
350 Harlem Rd	52¾	50 do	b30 11
50 do	b10 53	73 Stonington Rd	60
200 do	b30 53¼		

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

April 5.—NEW-YORK—Samuel Goodwin, Sirius T. Thomas, James Hazard, Albert H. Phillips, Henry Calhoun, James Gridley, Thos. M. Cornran, Jas. C. Church, Isaac Y. Westervelt, Geo. W. Wright, Wm. P. Lee, R. Carlton Overton, Wm. H. Grenell, Francis H. Upton, Stephen C. Williams, Wm. H. Sterling, Elijah H. Riker, Charles A. Rapallo, Gardiner Spring, jr. Phillip Brissell, Alex. R. Rogers, John Livingston, Jas. H. Dill, Joseph Woodward Notaries Public.

KINGS—Addison S. Diossy of Williamsburgh, Richard H. Stanley of do. Notaries Public.

A CONGRESSMAN OVERBOARD!—We hear from Hermann, that the Loco-Foco Convention which met at that place on Monday last, nominated William V. N. Say, of Franklin County, to represent the Second District in the next Congress. This was done in defiance of half a dozen agents sent thither by Gov. Edwards, to control the movements of the Convention, and for which he had been preparing for some time past. John Jameson is the present Representative, and of course is thrown overboard. He will not, we fear, be long enough in Congress to define the *gender* of the House. [St. Louis Repub. March 25.

DEATH OF ONE OF NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.—Coroner Osborn held an inquest this